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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the parliamentarian delegation of the Republic of Italy after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the cultural delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Parliamentarian Delegation of Republic of Italy

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 23 the parliamentarian delegation of the Republic of Italy on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Michele Pistillo, member of the parliament from the Communist Party of Italy; and members of the delegation Natale Piscchio, member of the parliament from the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, and Aldo Masullo, independent member of the parliament.

Also present there was Yun Gi Bok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Director of the Science and Education Department of the C C of the WPK and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of Parliamentarian Delegation of Republic of Italy

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a dinner on September 23 in honour of the parliamentarian delegation of the Republic of Italy now on a visit to our country.

Invited there were head of the delegation Michele Pistillo, member of the parliament from the Communist Party of Italy; and members of the delegation Natale Piscchio, member of the parliament from the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, and Aldo Masullo, independent member of the parliament.

Present there was Yun Gi Bok, Member of the CC of the WPK, Director of the Science and Education Department of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Cultural Delegation of Romanian Socialist Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 2 the cultural delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Ion Brad, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Education of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present were Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Li Tae Hyon, Vice-Minister of Culture.

Aurel Malnasan, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to Korea, was present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in their joint name, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC, and a message of greetings to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the DRVN.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th founding anniversary of the DPRK from **Abdel Rahman Khlefawi**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; **Antonio Kubillo**, General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands; **the Guidance Committee of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement**; and from **the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arabs Gulf.**

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea also received messages of greetings from **the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party** and **the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party.**

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Abdul Rahman Al-Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, and a message from **Mohsen Al-Aini**, Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of revolution in the Arab Republic of Yemen; a message from **Domenec Mentoff**, Premier of the State of Malta, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national day of Malta; and a message from His Excellency Mr. **Lee Kuan Yew** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the delegation of Japan-Korea friendship young businessmen after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Japan-Korea Friendship Young Businessmen

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 24 the visiting delegation of the Japan-Korea friendship young businessmen.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mitsuo Isobe.

Also present were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. I)

Published in Cuba

The "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I), a record of the history of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great Leader of the revolution, was published in Spanish in Cuba of late.

Respectfully printed on the opening page of the Spanish edition of the "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I) is a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The book has a number of photographs showing the revolutionary activities of the great Leader. A chronological table of Comrade Kim Il Sung's major activities in his revolutionary history is given in the last several pages.

The book issued by the Cuban Publications Research Institute tells about the revolutionary family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his childhood and early revolutionary activities, the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and his triumphant return to the homeland.

For the profound idea and the experience of struggle contained in it, the book will boundlessly inspire the revolutionary struggle of all the revolutionaries the world over.

Machine Builders at Ryongsong Fulfil Their Yearly Assignments

The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant which was awarded the honourable "Order of Kim Il Sung" carried out its huge assignment for this year at 100.3 per cent as of October 9.

During this period the Red machine builders here made fresh innovations in the manufacture of sets of plants needed for the key industrial domains including equipment necessary for increasing the production capacity of the Vinalon, Vinyl Chloride and Tractor factories. Thus – they greatly contributed to the development of the *Juche*-oriented industries of our country and the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Their success owes entirely to the sagacious guidance of the fatherly Leader who always brightly illumines the way ahead of the workers at Ryongsong and shows paternal love and solicitude for them. And it is a manifestation of the inexhaustible creative power of our workers who work hard rallied close around the Leader and is a manifestation of their intense loyalty to him.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature-remaking projects and various domains of the national economy."

On April 6 and 7 the Leader personally came to the Ryongsong Machine Plant and sitting with workers explained to them the position and role of this factory in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan. And he encouraged them, saying that the working class at Ryongsong must dash ahead vigorously taking the lead in the production of sets of plants.

Boundlessly inspired by his words, the workers and technicians here made one innovation after another in the production of sets of plants, putting their creative power and energy into their work.

The processing workers adopted a method of processing accessory parts in different sizes, formed a line of combined processing with the 400 mm. plane boring machines as the mother body and doubled the processing capacity.

The workers engaged in material production introduced a great number of efficient machinery and equipment into production and turned out a huge amount of material in good time. They not only decisively raised the proportion of the stamping method in metalworking but also did four to five times as much work as last year by forming two automation lines of welding.

At all units a technical innovation drive was unfolded on a mass scale. During this period more than 2,300 technical devices were contrived and the number of innovators who exceeded their norms more than five times reached over 900 in all.

The machine builders here are now stepping up their Chollima march to turn out 15,000 tons of sets of plants by the year-end.

A Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (4)

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Lays Down the Juche-motivated Line for the Korean Revolution

Exhibited in hall No. 7 of the Museum are the materials and mementoes which clearly tell us that the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the immortal *Juche* idea and laid down the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean revolution—its embodiment—and that he worked energetically to build up the revolutionary forces and lay the mass foundations.

What comes into view first in the hall is a respectfully-put-up picture that portrays the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advancing the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line at the historic Kalun Meeting.

The picture and other relevant materials about the Kalun Meeting show patently how the anti-Japanese national-liberation and communist movements were developed on to a new stage in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Kalun in June 1930 and, basing himself on the great *Juche* idea, put forward the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean revolution, line which he had long premeditated, and thereby led vigorously the revolution in our country along the one road of victory.

At the meeting the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, on a scientific analysis of the basic tasks of our revolution and the social and class relations at that time, that the character of the Korean revolution was of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and that the task of our revolution was to overthrow Japanese imperialism, liberate the country, build socialism and communism in our country subsequently to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and, further, carry out the world revolution.

Also at the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the great line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to carry out the immediate task of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth....Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea? It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid...

The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated concrete ways of implementing the line—how to train nuclear pivots of the armed struggle, lay the mass foundation, accumulate military experiences and so on and, in order to carry them into effect, suggested that the Korean Revolutionary Army should be formed.

Moreover, he set forth the line of the anti-Japanese national united front to organize and mobilize all the patriotic anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class. He taught that for victory in the revolution its main forces should be firmly built up and, at the same time, all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces that were interested in this revolution should be united closely in the ranks of struggle against Japanese imperialism. At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of founding a Korean Communist Party, and taught that a revolutionary Party should be founded on the basis of full organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party. He instructed that for this purpose it was essential to solidly build up the organizational backbone for the Party founding and overcome thoroughly factionalism and Right and "Left" opportunism to achieve unshakable organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of Communists on the basis of the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line and reinforce the mass foundation of the revolution.

Indeed, the *Juche*-motivated line for the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a beacon fire that gave a hope and showed the way of regeneration, the way of national liberation and independence, to the Korean people who had long been undergoing agonizing sufferings and had a gloomy prospect, unable to find a way out.

While reading the instructions given by the Leader at the meeting, we visitors to the Museum come to deeply realize again that thanks to his *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line, the Korean revolution could forge ahead toward victory, invariably following the correct guiding ideas and theories. On show in the hall are a picture which depicts the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung setting out for the difficult underground activities for the armed struggle and other materials which illustrate his struggle to obtain weapons as well as his work for forming the Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and semi-military organization of the Korean Communists, in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

What attracts keen attention of the visitors is a picture which portrays the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving from his mother the revolvers left by his father, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, at his death and laden with his ardent patriotism, great aim of restoring the country and with his lofty revolutionary spirit.

With the two revolvers in his hands, Comrade Kim Il Sung renewed his firm determination to knock down the robber Japanese imperialists and win the independence of the country by all means.

Put on display in the hall are a chart showing important activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army personally organized and led by the Leader and other data about its remarkable struggle.

For us visitors the invaluable materials exhibited in the hall are the vivid reminder of the justness and great vitality of the *Juche*-motivated line for the Korean revolution, advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung. They give us an immeasurable pride and honour of living and working under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Gwang Su

"The Juche Idea Is a Guiding Idea Which Should Be Deeply Grasped by the Peoples of All Countries"

Political and public figures of Japan and foreign personages in Japan made public statements warmly supporting "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," the answers of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**.

Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

In his recent answers to the questions put by the **Mainichi Shimbun** journalists, Premier Kim Il Sung elucidated the *Juche* idea and the internal and external policies of the DPRK so clearly that anybody can understand them well.

From the Premier's answers, we can clearly see how the DPRK Government, on the basis of the *Juche* idea, is striving for the acceleration of socialist construction and the country's reunification and contributing to the world peace."

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction."

Fortunately, the Japan Socialist Party is well acquainted with the way the Premier's *Juche* idea has been embodied in all the spheres of socialist construction, through the visits of many Party delegates to Korea upon the kind invitation of the Korean side.

We should learn a lot of things from the *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions, made the following remarks:

The *Juche* idea is a guiding idea which should be deeply grasped not only by the Korean people but by the peoples of all countries fighting for the freedom and happiness of the people.

In the arduous revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the country, Premier Kim Il Sung founded the great *Juche* idea with a firm conviction that one's destiny must and can be shaped by oneself.

That man is the master of all things and decides everything, is the basis of the *Juche* idea. How much we are excited by the idea!

Premier Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great idea, has thoroughly embodied it in all the fields of the revolution and construction with a sweep of genius and a boundless love for the people.

Premier Kim Il Sung is, indeed, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and genuine Leader of the people.

Genaro Carnero Checa, Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union and General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Culture Association, said that the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, will evoke widespread repercussions not only among the entire Korean people but also among all the peoples of the world including the peoples of Asia, Africa and particularly Latin America fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, for complete national liberation. He continued:

In his answers Premier Kim Il Sung, reaffirmed that the foreign policy of the DPRK is based strictly on the principles of proletarian internationalism and independence and declared that no one is entitled to meddle in the Korean question and that the Korean question should be solved by the Koreans themselves.

Administrators of all countries should keep the words of Premier Kim Il Sung deep in their minds and draw due lessons from them.

Stressing that the *Juche* idea put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung is a unique one which creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism to suit the reality, he said:

The answers of Premier Kim Il Sung is an instruction of historical significance, indeed. The history of mankind knows of no such great revolutionary as Premier Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the cause of revolution and paved the straight road of victory.

We Latin American people express full support and sympathy for the great idea of Premier Kim Il Sung, which we should hold fast to in the liberation struggle.

The people of Peru are greatly encouraged by the *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Bahie Oldin Nasser, representative of the Mission of the Arab Union in Japan, said: The definition given by the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung that for the maintenance of political independence it is necessary to reject the interference of other countries and preserve complete equality and mutual respect among nations is a correct one acceptable to all. He went on:

The *Juche* idea propounded by Premier Kim Il Sung and the principles of independence and crentiveness, its main content, are an original guiding theory which cannot be found in any other countries, I think.

I am sure that the *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung will be more widely propagated and be known to more and more people.

Historic Literature Brightly Illumining a Victorious Way of the Revolution under the Rays of Great Juche Idea

"The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," Comrade Kim Il Sung's Immortal Classical Work

Some time ago the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea brought out as a pamphlet "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," the historic speech addressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, to the political cadres and political instructors of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on September 15, 1943.

In the speech the Leader embodied the immortal *Juche* idea in an all-round way and clarified the urgent tasks to be carried out by the Korean revolutionaries under the then situation in which the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the great revolutionary event of national liberation were drawing nearer.

In his speech he first made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad and emphasized that the Korean Communists and members of the KPRA should establish the ideological system of *Juche* more thoroughly, actively strive to bring earlier the day of the great revolutionary event of national liberation and prepare themselves as reliable workers who would serve the building of a new country after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today when the great event of national liberation is drawing nearer one of our important tasks is to study well about the motherland.

"Only knowing well about our motherland and people can we creditably perform our duties as patriots and Communists and carry out the Korean revolution properly." ("The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," Korean ed., p. 3.)

In the speech he pointed out that the changing new situation urgently demanded the Korean revolutionaries to study the *Juche*-motivsted strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and, at the same time, to intensify a systematic study of the motherland, referred to the necessity of studying and its significance and clearly showed its orientation, contents and ways in detail.

He said that the prevailing situation urgently required the Korean Communists to acquire a systematic knowledge needed for the economic and cultural construction in a liberated motherland, as well as to study Marxism-Leninism and that they should be well acquainted with the 5,000-year long history of our people, brilliant culture and land and natural resources of the homeland and should ardently love them and have the great ideal and firm determination to build a communist society, a land of bliss for the people, in their beautiful country.

In the speech the Leader first reviewed our people's history of struggle and their creative history and said that the deep study of this history was of great importance in possessing the fervent love for the fatherland, national pride and revolutionary self-respect and cultivating hatred for the enemy.

Clarifying the basic principles and position to be adhered to by the Communists in building national culture, he stated that a new socialist national culture was built in the process of critically inheriting and developing the excellent traditions of the hereditary national culture and that to build a new socialist national culture in the future they should know well about the fine traditions of national culture and learn to analyze and evaluate them critically.

Stating that the Korean nation was a homogeneous nation with a time-honoured history, a brave and spirited nation who had vigorously fought against the foreign invaders and the successive reactionary rulers at home from ancient times and an ingenious nation who had made a great contribution to the development of science and culture of mankind, the Leader said that the Communists who love the motherland and people more than anyone else should have national pride and self-respect as Korean people.

He emphasized in particular that the Communists should have revolutionary self-respect and pride as the fighters who waged a blood-shed struggle for liberation and independence of the country for more than ten years.

Touching on the need to know well geography of the motherland, he dwelt on the beauty and geography of Korea, a country with beautiful mountains and rivers which has large deposits of gold, silver and other minerals and gathers bumper crops every year.

In the speech Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, fully elucidated the immediate tasks for further strengthening the military and political activities of the units of the KPRA, more solidly building up the internal revolutionary forces and getting the entire Korean people ready for the general mobilization to the final battle against Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...It is necessary to further strengthen the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nation-wide scale and closely rally all the patriotic forces at home and thereby to lay a firm mass groundwork for conducting a decisive battle against brigandish Japanese imperialism." (Ibid., p. 21.)

Saying that an epoch-making development was made in the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country since the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on May 5, 1936, he stressed that in order to rally closer all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces on a nation-wide scale it was essential to dispatch a larger number of able political workers to the homeland, form lower organizations of the anti-Japanese national united front in different parts and more energetically conduct the organizational and political work.

In the historic speech the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into deep consideration the prevailing situation of the revolution, the requirements of its development and the importance of building a base in the revolutionary struggle, the armed struggle in particular, set it as an important task to build up a revolutionary base as a powerful organizational stronghold in the homeland.

Emphasizing that once the situation was created, the main forces of the KPRA would have to be immediately sent out to the homeland and that for this purpose they should get themselves fully ready for actions, the Leader elucidated in detail the orientation of the political and military activities to be conducted by the units of the KPRA in reliance on the base in the homeland and their tasks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"... All the commanding officers and soldiers of the KPRA should get themselves more thoroughly prepared politically and militarily to meet the great event of national liberation.

"The victory of the revolutionary struggle depends largely on the political and ideological preparedness of the people taking part in it and, above all, on the political and theoretical level and leadership of the commanding personnel who organize and guide the struggle." (Ibid., p. 27.)

He said that all the leading personnel and soldiers of the KPRA should study more deeply the *Juche*-motivated line and the strategic and tactical measures for the Korean revolution first of all, make a deep study of history, geography and actual conditions of the motherland and raise their level of military technique to a higher stage, and urged all of them to study in a militant way with deep awareness, revolutionary stamina and indomitable revolutionary spirit as revolutionaries.

"The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," the historic speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution and great Marxist-Leninist, is of great theoretical and practical significance for greatness and originality of the revolutionary thoughts and theories carried by it and for its rich and profound contents.

His speech brightly illumined under the rays of the great *Juche* idea the way to be followed by the Korean revolution, particulary the way to be followed in the struggle to positively meet the great revolutionary event of national liberation, and thus became a banner of inspiration which led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the final victory. And it served as a programmatic guiding principle which was of epochal significance in training the Korean Communists into the political and military cadres capable of playing an important role in the struggle for the building of a new country after liberation.

The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted a torch which roused all the Korean people to the final decisive battle against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation, gave them conviction of victory in the revolution as well as the indefatigable fighting spirit and served as a source of the inexhaustible strength.

Today the historic speech of the Leader still lights up the way ahead of our people who have been struggling for the independent reunification of the country and the final victory of the Korean revolution and powerfully encourages the south Korean people to keep up the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and their stooges and for national reunification.

The speech embodied the great idea of *Juche* and made a scientific elucidation of the strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, thereby greatly contributing to the strengthening and development of the national-liberation struggle in colonial countries and the world revolutionary movement as a whole and to the further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Mass Anti-Japanese Demonstrations That Proved Telling Blows to Japanese Imperialists' Policy for Continental Aggression

—On the Occasion of the 44th Anniversary of the Victorious Struggles against Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Project of Japanese Imperialists and for Boycott of Japanese Goods—

Today our people greet the 44th anniversary of the victorious struggles against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project undertaken by the Japanese imperialists and for boycott of Japanese goods—the struggles organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

These struggles which were waged between October and November 1928 hold an important place in the history of the Korean revolutionary movement, as part of the struggles which were conducted under his personal guidance in the period of his early revolutionary activities when he was unfolding an unremitting, energetic struggle to lead the Korean revolution along the straight path of victory after taking the road of revolution in his early years.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists, while making haste to establish a reactionary military fascist system, stepped up their preparations for continental aggression in an effort to get rid of the catastrophic economic crisis sweeping the capitalist countries of the world.

To turn Korea into a "secure" supply base for their aggression on the continent, they augmented the strength of their occupation army in Korea and expanded police set-ups, reactionary organizations and special service agencies in a big way and at the same time intensified their brigandish and brutal repression of the Korean people. Simultaneously with this, they pushed ahead with their preparations for invasion of Manchuria in real earnest.

In the first place, they cracked down hard on the Koreans' anti-Japanese movement and communist movement which they considered were a big obstacle to their Manchurian invasion. On the other hand, they undertook the project for laying the Kirin-Hoeryong railway line which would serve as a trunk for their invasion of Manchuria. What they were after in building this railway running through the central part of Manchuria from the east to the west was to grab hold of the political and economic arteries of Northeast China by constructing a major trunk line for their continental aggression.

Seeing through such aggressive aim of theirs hidden behind the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, organized and waged in the autumn of 1928 a massive anti-Japanese demonstration struggle of youth and students in Kirin against the project. It was participated in by all the youth and students in the city of Kirin, the core of whom were those embraced in the Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin directly organized and led by him.

The students turned out in the streets simultaneously without attending lessons. Before the crowds they exposed the aggressive, predatory purpose of the Japanese imperialists in the building of the Kirin-Hoeryong railway line and appealed to them to come out in active response to the struggle of the youth and students against the undertaking.

After having conducted such anti-Japanese propaganda they formed their respective school columns promptly and launched a demonstration struggle, shouting the slogans: "Down with the Japanese aggressors!" "We are against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project." The struggle gained further momentum as it was joined in by the broad masses.

Such being the situation, the Japanese imperialists instigated Chinese reactionary warlords to repress the demonstrators at the point of the bayonet.

To cope with this, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed many 20-odd member pickets to check the enemy's repression and at the same time roused youth and students to the struggle to boycott Japanese goods. The demonstrators stormed into Japanese stores, took out all goods and threw them into the Sungari river.

The anti-Japanese demonstration struggle of the students in Kirin spread to a vast area — Harbin, Tientsin and so on; it was expanded into a fierce anti-Japanese struggle shaking the length and breadth of Manchuria.

The victory in this massive anti-Japanese demonstration struggle which lasted long under the direct guidance of the Leader proved a serious political and military blow to the Japanese imperialists and the traitorous reactionary warlords and showed the might of the united anti-Japanese forces.

The struggle exposed the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism for all to see and heightened the anti-Japanese fighting spirit of the broad sections of the people to a greater extent.

It tempered the new communists personally reared by the Leader through the practical struggle and raised the mass movement to a higher stage, which resulted in further strengthening the internal revolutionary forces and increasing the combat capacity of the revolutionary detachments.

The struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and the struggle for the boycott of Japanese goods, which were directly organized and guided by the Leader in his early revolutionay activities made immortal contributions to the youth movement of our country and the development of the Korean revolution.

Greeting the 44th anniversary of these victorious struggles personally organized and guided by him, our people are filled with a firm determination to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our country and smash at every step the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists and fight more dynamically for the independent reunification of the country and the final victory of the Korean revolution, rallied rock-firm around the Leader.

Cha Sang Muk

Central Lecture Meeting Held on 27th Founding Anniversary of WPK

A central lecture meeting was held on October 9 in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on the subject "the Workers' Party of Korea is the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician of our time and genius of revolution" on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the lecture meeting place was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea which is a new type of Marxist-Leninist Party, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time and genius of revolution.

Present at the lecture meeting were members of the Political Committee and Secretaries, of the Party Central Committee, Vice-Premiers of the Cabinet, Directors of Departments of the Party Central Committee, Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible personages of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and men of the press.

The lecturer said that the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, from its founding to its consolidation and development into a steel-like detachment is directly linked with the dignified and noble name of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary struggle.

After pointing out that the Workers' Party of Korea, a new type of Marxist-Leninist Party, is the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, genius of revolution and the great Leader of the Korean revolution, the lecturer explained the reason for this in detail.

He referred to the fact that the Leader lit the most correct path of building a revolutionary Party and laid firm organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of a Party during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, overcoming the essential weak points of the early communist movement in our country and, on this basis, proclaimed to the whole world the founding of our Party on October 10, 1945, surmounting all sorts of difficulties after liberation. With the founding of the Party the Korean Communists and people came to have a powerful General Staff of the revolution, which they had wanted so ardently, the lecturer said.

Stressing that our Party is the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung because it takes the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the Leader as its sole guiding idea, he went on:

From the first day of its founding our Party took the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its sole guiding idea. It was organized with progressive elements who accepted the revolutionary ideas of the Leader as their faith and were determined to translate his ideas into practice.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the following formulation of the *Juche* idea, the sole guiding idea of our Party:

"In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung which is the invariable guiding idea of our Party is the great Marxism-Leninism of our time.

Thanks to the discovery of the great *Juche* idea our working class and Communists came to have a new guiding idea that is a more perfect revolutionary world outlook and methodical basis.

Our Party could understand scientifically the objective law of social development and work out strategy and tactics and achieve brilliant victories in the revolution and construction and contribute to the world revolution because it took the great *Juche* idea founded by the Leader as its sole guiding principle.

To take the great revolutionary idea, the immortal *Juche* idea, of the Leader as its guiding idea—this is the highest glory of our Party as the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the source of its invincible might, the lecturer stressed.

Our Party is the Party of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung because it has also inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions personally established by the Leader, he declared.

Then, he emphasized that our Party is the Party of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung because it is guided by the original theory on Party construction propounded by the Leader and it is under his wise leadership.

The lecturer pointed out that the Leader founded the idea of the monolithic ideological system of the Party for the first time in history and, by brilliantly embodying it in the building of our Party, realized the complete unity of our Party based on the ideological system of *Juche* and that he set forth the original line of building a mass Party and strengthened and developed our Party as a powerful militant detachment of revolution which has taken its roots deep among the masses.

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Great Demonstration of the Revolutionary Mettle and Brilliant Creative Power of Young Constructors Who Are Boundlessly Loyal to the Leader

Construction of New Railway "Youth Line of Ichon" Connecting the East and the West Completed

According to the grand plan mapped out by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the members of the national youth shock brigade and young railway builders brought to completion the construction of the railway "Youth Line of Ichon" linking the east and west coasts in a short period, that is, in a little more than a year, and opened it for traffic on October 10, the birthday of the Party.

The new youth railway line runs through the 220-ri long section between Ichon and Sepo across the steep Masikryong range and numerous rivers and streams. The completion of this project is another proud fruit our people have reaped thanks to the solid foundations of the independent national economy which they laid under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea of the Leader; it is one more manifestation of the burning loyalty and inexhaustible creative initiative of the national youth shock brigade members and young railway builders who rose up upholding his wise leadership with their whole heart.

The completion of the new Ichon-Sepo youth railway line is a brilliant realization of the far-reaching plan of the Leader for turning the network of railways of our country into that of large-scale circular lines and his original line of railway construction. It acquires a weighty significance in further strengthening the economic might of the country.

The newly-laid railway line will also greatly be helpful in fully meeting the ever-growing demands of transport on the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, extensively exploiting and utilizing the abundant local natural resources, more vigorously promoting the economic construction of the country, bringing closer the links between Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and the localities and further improving the livelihood of the people in these areas.

A grand ceremony for opening the "Youth Line of Ichon" was held on the spot on October 10.

It was attended by the members of the national youth shock brigade and railway builders who performed splendid feats of labour by displaying mass heroism in the construction of the Ichon-Sepo youth railway and a great number of inhabitants, students and armymen in this area.

Placed respectfully on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the youth, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory. The portrait was flanked on both sides by the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

At the Sepo railway station the first train was waiting for the starting time, decorated beautifully with all kinds of flowers and tapes of five colours.

Present at the meeting together with the crowds of people were Comrades Kim Il and Yang Hyong Sop; and Choe Yong Rim, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Hoe Il, Minister of Railways; Li Mun Hae, Director of the Secretariat under the Cabinet; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Hong Si Hak, Chief Secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chi Gun Su, Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; and responsible functionaries of the local Party and government bodies and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army.

At the meeting which opened with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the heroic young railway builders laid a basket of flowers carrying the sentiments of loyalty before the full-length portrait of the fatherly Leader which was put on the front part of the locomotive.

At that moment, stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" rose at the compound of the railway station, reverberating far and wide and multi-coloured balloons soared high into the sky.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il read out amid the warm applause of the attendants a congratulatory message from the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the members of the national youth shock brigade and railway builders who participated in the construction of the new Ichon-Sepo youth railway line.

The attendants received the congratulatory message of the fatherly Leader with unbounded emotion and excitement, and they extended the greatest honour and thanks to the fatherly Leader who brought them the honour and happiness of today; they made a firm determination to effect a fresh revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction in order to live up to his great trust and expectation with allegiance.

Before opening the new Ichon-Sepo youth railway, Chairman Kim Si Hak of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth delivered a report.

He said that he was infinitely moved and pleased to make a report of loyalty to the Leader after finishing the project of the new Ichon-Sepo youth railway line, another great monumental creation of our age, on the occasion of the 27th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. Stressing that today's proud success is entirely attributable to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, he extended the greatest honour and gratitude to him with the unanimous feelings of allegiance of the entire participants.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should speed up the Ichon-Sepo railway construction now under way so as to hasten the opening of another railway line connecting the east and west coasts, and push forward actively the construction of a new railway between Kanggye, Hyesan and Musan to connect the east and the west of the northern inland."

The reporter referred to the shining labour feats the young builders performed in the construction of the new railway "Youth Line of Ichon," bearing deep in their minds the programmatic teaching of the Leader.

The meeting ended with the playing of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

Presently, amid the enthusiastic applause of the young railway builders and the masses, Comrade Kim Il cut the red tape hanging in front of the train which was ready to run on the new railway line.

In an instant, the long, shrill whistle announcing the departure echoed high in the sky over the Sepo Plateau.

Thousands upon thousands of coloured tapes were thrown and countless confetti were showered on the slowly-moving train in a flash.

The multitudes waved bouquets overhead and shouted repeatedly: "Long live the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" until the train went out of sight, carrying the innovators who distinguished themselves in the new railway construction and representatives of the people who came from the neighbouring counties.

That day the first train safely arrived at the Ichon railway station, the terminal, at scheduled time, amid the rousing welcome of the local inhabitants who rushed out with immense joy; they greeted the train as it ran along the 220-ri long section and stopped over at each station.

On the same day, at the compound of the Ichon station into which the train pulled, working people and youth and students in Kangwon Province had a meeting to warmly celebrate the opening of the new railway line.

The meeting adopted amid loud applause of the attendants a letter of thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our young builders.

The Ichon-Sepo railway is open to traffic. Our youth have built it practising intense loyalty to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mutual Respect and Promotion of Understanding between the North and South Are Essential for the Country's Peaceful Reunification

Today our people and the peace-loving people the world over unanimously hope that the cause of the reunification of our country will be achieved at an early date in accordance with the agreements stipulated in the north-south joint statement.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, setting great value on the north-south joint statement—a fruit of their protracted and persevering efforts for national reunification—are doing everything in their power to honestly implement the agreed points in the joint statement.

Quite contrary to our efforts, traitor Pak Jung Hi and his followers in south Korea are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are assuming seemingly good attitude toward us and casting a slur upon us behind the scenes.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the publication of the joint statement, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But, as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

Frankly speaking, it was they who proposed to refrain from slandering and vilifying each other at the north-south high-level talks.

But the ink was hardly dry on the north-south joint statement, before traitor Pak Jung Hi and his likes turned up at the "national assembly" and press conferences and hurled malicious slanders and calumnies at our side, calling us by insulting names and saying that the joint statement which is nothing but "a sheet of paper" is "unbelievable," that the Communists have not given up their "intention to invade the south" because the joint statement was announced and that, on the contrary, "there is an increasing possibility of southward invasion," and what not. At the same time, through their radios and publications they have been carrying on the false propaganda, opposing our side and distorting the basic principles of national reunification laid down in the joint statement.

Further, they launched a large-scale "anti-communist" campaign simultaneously in Seoul and 10 other south Korean cities by holding lectures, round-table talks, film shows and photo exhibitions to oppose our side.

The south Korean authorities had hurled baleful slander on our side during the first session of the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang and their slander became all the more frantic with the convocation of its second session in Seoul.

They kicked up an intolerable "anti-communist" din, speaking ill of our side's just proposal to advance the Red Cross talks by the united efforts of the north and the south under the banner of the *Juche*, which calls for independence in settling all problems by the efforts of our people themselves, so as to extensively alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and south and, at the same time, make it a stepping stone for accelerating the reunification of the country, and jabbering that the proposal is a "stratagem" and a "political propaganda" and the like. They even pleaded for the "uselessness of talks," alleging that there is no need to have the talks with us.

They perpetrated nefarious provocations against us after a foreign publication gave publicity to the DPRK.

It is evident that slanders and vilifications of the south Korean authorities against our side are planned and organized ones based on a premeditated intrigue, as the content and method indicate.

It is obvious that these acts of the south Korean authorities are intended to hamper the north-south contacts and negotiations and the peaceful reunification of the country; they have committed such acts to sow the seeds of discord and antagonism among the fellow countrymen and aggravate the split through the groundless virulent propaganda against us, in a foolish attempt to get something by relying on the outside forces instead of making positive efforts to help remove the long-standing misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, respect and trust.

They proposed and promised not to slander, but are now engrossed in slandering. This sort of promise is entirely useless. When we call them to account for having broken their promise not to slander each other, they try to shirk the responsibility this or that way, saying that their "internal situation is complex" and that "it was done by the press circles themselves" although they were told not to do so.

The point is that traitor Pak Jung Hi and his ruling group are organizing and encouraging behind the scenes the malicious slander compaign against us, while harshly suppressing the press activities which are helpful to the successful progress of the Red Cross talks and the north-south negotiations and contacts and which are conducive to the peaceful reunification of the country.

On October 1, traitor Pak Jung Hi, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, while hurling malignant slanders at us, openly violated once again the agreements of the joint statement by saying that "strength" should be "built up" for "anti-communism." This discloses for itself who is organizing the slanders and vilifications against us in south Korea.

They say good words in our face but continue to misbehave themselves behind the scenes.

As seen above, they pursue a sinister political aim by such a cheap trick as pretending to remedy the trouble after causing it.

The double-dealing tactics of the south Korean authorities find expression not only in the violation of the agreement of the joint statement that the two sides shall refrain from slandering and calumniating the other.

They agreed upon the principle of reunifying the country independently but are playing another trick, turning their backs.

They are eagerly begging for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, alleging that the United Nations, "UN forces" and "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are not the outside forces and that the "UN forces are responsible to the end for the peaceful reunification of Korea." Some time ago they even sent the "foreign minister" to their master, the U.S. imperialists, to implore again for the stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in south Korea.

It is also an already-known fact that the south Korean authorities are begging for a few dollars in return for handing over the "ownership of industrial establishments" to the Japanese monopolies.

The south Korean rulers agreed with us on the peaceful reunification of the country but behind the scenes are speeding up the modernization of the south Korean army by introducing new-type destroyers, other combat equipment and war supplies into south Korea from the United States and are frequently conducting powder-reeking military exercises under the names of the "training of special units" and the like, saying that "national strength should be built up" and "all-out security" be strengthened.

On October 1 traitor Pak Jung Hi, the bootlicker of U.S. imperialism, threw mud at us, reversing black and white; he blabbed that in the past Korean war they repulsed the "aggression" with their "human bullets." And he raised a hue and cry to fan up a war atmosphere, raving that the "backing of strength" is needed for "peaceful reunification," that "sentimental illusion" that a war will not break out thanks to the north-south dialogue should not be harboured and that "all should rise up with rifles in hands."

What is more, the south Korean rulers instigated their paid trumpeters to raise a frantic hullabaloo that the "spirit of the nation can revive when the taeguk flag (south Korean flag—Ed.) flies on Mt. Paekdu-san." These days they are clamouring about even "infeasibility of peaceful reunification."

This is an undisguised betrayal of the mutual agreements and a villainous challenge to the lofty desire of the nation.

When they sat face to face with us, the south Korean authorities agreed on promoting the great national unity, transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system. But since this was made public through the joint statement, they have tried to force the fascist ruling system in south Korea upon us, advocating the "reunification based on the system of liberal democracy." They are committing the treacherous act of undermining national unity as never before. In order to promote national unity, it is necessary, first of all, to stop the "anti-communist" din.

But, the south Korean authorities are kicking up the "anti-communist" racket all the more noisely and fanning up antagonism between the north and the south in every way. Nor is this all. They are repressing more harshly the south Korean people of all segments calling for peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities are arresting and jailing a large number of people, who have advocated the contacts and interchange between the north and south and the reunification of the country, and are executing them one after another and obstinately preventing personages of opposition parties from having contacts with us, while strengthening the "state of emergency" and enforcing all sorts of fascist evil laws. They are intensifying "anti-communist" education among the youth and students and are strictly tabooing even the discourse on national reunification. In September they expelled from school or severely punished more than 890 students of the Seoul University alone simply because these students acted against their grain.

We seriously warned traitor Pak Jung Hi and his likes, unable to tolerate any longer their double-dealing tactics.

We were compelled to expose the falsehood of the ever more malicious slanders and calumnies against us and refute it appropriately.

Upset by this, they have been trying to make one believe that they are striving to create an atmosphere of rapprochement between the north and south and lead the Red Cross talks between the two sides to a success and are "dissuading" the press circles.

We have to wait and see whether this is another trick or not, taking into account the past experiences.

Judging from facts, we now cannot but be dubious about their attempt.

The south Korean rulers pretend to "dissuade" the press circles but they themselves are taking the lead in slandering us.

The south Korean press organs, while insisting that they have so far done nothing wrong, are taking issue with us and hurling slanders and calumnies at us without letup.

All these are undesirable signs. If they intend to evade the responsibility before the people by employing this sort of trite trick and go on with their foul doings, it will not work.

In connection with this problem, traitor Pak Jung Hi and his followers talk about settling it through the Co-ordination Commission. They themselves have violated the agreed points in the joint statement which provides for refraining from slandering each other and now try to draw the Co-ordination Commission in this matter. This is no more than an attempt to invent a pretext for justifying their slanders and calumnies against us.

The point is that it will do if the south Korean side stop slandering and vilifying us. They must act with discretion, looking straight at the realities, and must discard such a pert trick as a double-faced tactics.

Commentator

(Continued from Page 2)

The lecturer stated that the Leader founded a new theory on the basis of the Party work, the keynote of which is work with men, and led our Party to thoroughly embody it in its activities and thus strengthened the Party organisationally and ideologically and skillfully organized and mobilized the masses in the revolution and construction.

He emphasized that unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the consolidation and development of our Party, the invincible might of our Party and, the dignity and prestige of our Party to which the world people are looking up.

He declared that the Workers' Party of Korea, the Party of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a model of Marxist-Leninist Parties and a revolutionary Party, which is successfully accomplishing the historic cause of the working class, overcoming any storm and stress. There is no greater honour and no greater pride for us than the honour of and pride in being members of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Party of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lecturer said.

Noting that we must make our Party for ever the Party of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lecturer pointed in conclusion to the concrete tasks for this.

Lecture meetings were held in provinces (cities under the central authority), cities (districts) and counties.

Workers Carry Out Their Pledge of Loyalty to the Leader with Credit

The working people of our country were resolved to fulfil this year's plan before October 10 and attain by the year-end the level of production envisaged for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan. They excellently implemented their resolution.

In the course of this worth-while struggle, 1,000 or more factories and enterprises carried out their yearly targets set much higher than last year and the three year's assignments under the Six-Year Plan as of the end of August.

And the Munpyong Smeltery, Ryongyang Mine, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Haeju Cement Factory and many other industrial establishments have already topped the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This year all our Party members and working people should wage a vigorous struggle, first of all, to successfully carry out the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Party and consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism."

In hearty response to the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader, our working people are bringing about collective innovations, following the new torch of technical innovation personally kindled by him.

Machine builders in different parts of the country introduced more than 10,000 effective technical innovation proposals into production during the last eight months or so, which consolidated still further material and technical foundations of their factories. And they actively promoted the semi-automation and automation of production processes. As a result, in these eight months, the production grew more than 1.4 times as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The improved technical management and increased utilization of metallurgical facilities by workers in the field of metal industry led to a new innovatory success in production—the output of major items such as pig iron, steel, rolled steel, drawn pipes and wire ropes as of the end of August showed a 10-28 per cent increase above the results of the same period last year. The demand of the machine-building industry and other branches of the national economy for steel is met more satisfactorily according to variety, standard and quailty.

Meanwhile, workers in the extractive industries, fully exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have applied to production efficient machines and equipment including the complete set of oil-pressure props and adopted new advanced drilling methods suited to the nature of stones and rocks, which enabled them to renew records day after day.

Notably, the Sinchang, Ryongmun, Onsong and many other collieries have already outstripped the production level set for the end of the Six-Year Plan and upwards of 160 small and medium coal mines brought to a successful fulfilment their annual plans more than four months ahead of schedule.

Textile workers have raised the utilization of machines markedly through their energetic multi-loom tending and multi-spindle handling movements. At the same time, they keep adding fuel to the flames of joint innovation campaign between production units. In this way, they are fulfilling their daily quotas more than 1.2 times.

The local industry factories, supported by heavy industry, have fortified their material and technical foundations still further, specialized the production on a conveyer system and actively explored locally available raw materials, thereby bringing about a sharp rise in the production of fabrics, knitwear, clothes, footwear, electric rice-cooking pots and other kitchen utensils and processed foodstuffs.

Above 160 units in the field of transport have already fulfilled ahead of the set time the yearly targets and the three years' assignments envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

Our working people, not resting on their laurels, are making continuous innovation and continuous advance to carry out their pledge to the Leader better.

The Red weavers of Hyesan Textile Factory are vigorously campaigning for increased production of good-quality cloth, true to the on-the-spot teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Trusting and Loving the Smelters

October 9 is marked as the Metal Workers Day in our country. Celebrating their holiday, the workers of the Kangson Steel Mill look back with immense pride upon the happy, hope-filled life that they has led under the wise guidance and care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

That day 27 years ago Comrade Kim Il Sung who has returned home in triumph after defeating Japanese imperialism went straight to Kangson to see the workers there first, bypassing Mangyongdae, his native place which he had longed for, although it was within a calling distance.

Meeting the workers who had suffered from the Jap's oppression and exploitation, he encouraged them, giving the affectionate words that they were the master of the state and pillars and supporters of the liberated country.

Since then he has visited the mill on 30 occasions for the spot-guidance and gave his personal instructions to it more than 70 times, led the workers to develop the production and techniques rapidly and raised them as the revolutionary working class, paying deep attention to their life with parental care.

In December 1956 when our people started the struggle for laying the foundations of industrialization of the country under the difficult conditions, he went to the mill and spoke them heart to heart about the then complex situation at home and abroad and the difficulties we faced in socialist construction. And he urged them to produce ten thousand tons more of steel, saying that it would help the state tide over the difficulties.

Then he added:

...At this difficult time, those who are to confirm the correctness of the lines and policies of the Party by surmounting all the adversity are precisely you. The Party puts firm trust in the strength of the working class, the main force of the revolution....

These words of the Leader were full of his great trust in and love of the steel-makers of Kangson, nay, the working class throughout the country.

Infinitely true to the Leader, the workers of Kangson produced 120,000 tons of steel billets from the bloomery, the maximum capacity of which was considered to be 60,000 tons, in the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader they thus gave a historic start to the Chollima movement in our country and developed the mill into a modern metallurgical giant effecting innovation after innovation.

In the pre-liberation days our smelters were forced to work 12-14 hours a day like slaves and furnaces utterly devoid of labour protection devices often took the human toll. But now they work easily, as all the production processes have been mechanized and latest automatic equipment installed.

The Leader has always held them dear, showing warm love for them. Whenever he came to the mill, he first went to workshops to meet them and paid attention to every detail of their life and health with the affection of a real father.

In the year of 1958 he visited the mill twice. Standing close to the furnace in which molten steel was whirling, he examined himself the heat in which the smelters worked and instructed to install more of big electric fans and improve labour protection devices.

Stressing that nothing should be stinted for the smelters, he had equipments and materials for labour safety provided to them.

The fatherly Leader took detailed measures to ensure ample rest to the smelters and strengthen supply services for them.

Thanks to his favour, many-storied apartment houses, clubs, schools, hospitals, stores and networks of services were built in great numbers in Kangson. The mill has sprinkle-irrigated fields of vegetables, orchards, vineyards, milch cow, pig and chicken farms, a foodstuff processing factory, cider factory and cold storage factory, all of which serve the steel makers.

Steel-makers who lived in hunger and poverty in the days of Japanese imperialist rule are now leading a happy life without worries about clothing, food, education of their children and medical treatment. They are fully provided with overalls and materials for labour protection and various kinds of tonics and enjoy the four-week paid leave and the recreation at vacation homes and sanateria every year.

The same is true of the workers of other iron and steel works in our country.

Living a happy life and doing the joyful labour with nothing more to desire, under the care and affection of the Leader, our metalworkers are unfolding an energetic struggle for the pre-scheduled fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, with the resolve to remain faithful to him till the end of the sun and the moon.

Shim Nung Mok

Innovations in Production by Workers of Munpyong Smeltery

Greeting the Metal Workers Day set on the initiative of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers of the Munpyong Smeltery are bringing about a new, revolutionary upsurge in their labour for nonferrous metal production.

During his visit to Kangwon Province last March, the Leader had a face-to-face talk with functionaries of the smeltery, though he had many calls on his time. He gave them the militant task for a new rise in the nonferrous metal production and clearly indicated ways for its implementation.

The workers of the smelting workshop who are always true to the call of the Leader have already attained the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan. Inflamed with the same ardour, they made technical innovations and took better care of facilities. As a result, the output showed a two-fold growth above the rated capacity of the furnace.

Noteworthy is that, they have sharply increased production, drastically lowering the standard of coke consumption per unit.

Other production units, too, maintain a high-level normalization of production, keeping all the equipment in capacity operation.

Through the technical reconditioning of the induction furnace the workers of the electrolysis workshop have doubled the capacity of the furnace and mechanized toilsome and labour-consuming work in electrolysing.

As the result of the improvement of technical management, they produced, without additional labour and equipment, 1.2 times more goods in July and August than the results of the corresponding period of last year, which was an all-time high in recent years.

The workers of the sintering furnace shop have boosted the output 1.6 times as against the same period last year through the introduction of the advanced work method.

In this way, the workers of the smeltery have established the highest record in the nonferrous metal production since its commissioning.

Not complacent with the successes already gained, they are making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance to turn out 1.5 times as much nonferrous metals as were produced last year.

A part of automated mercury rectifiers shop of the Munpyong Smeltery

One Hundred-ri Orchard in Its Best Years

This year, too, witnesses rich harvest of apples in Kwail county. Now no time is lost to send them to trading establishments

A combined fruit farm in the Kwail county on the western coast of our country covers an area of a hundred-*ri* (approximately 40 kms) from west to east and of even greater distance from north to south—a vast expanse of forest of fruit trees. The farm comprises 23 branch farms, each of which has an area of several hundred *chongbo* under fruit.

A foreign visitor to the farm which occupies the whole tract of the county said in amazement, "It'd be more appropriate to call it a big forest of fruit trees than an orchard." Another foreign guest exclaimed, "This is really a paradise on earth!"

The fruit farm now in its best years expects a richest harvest this year again.

Intersected with a regular network of paved roads, the fruit forest stretches as far as the eye can reach, its trees heavily laden with apples, pears, persimmons and various other fruits.

At the Pukchang branch farm this year, pears promise a 20 per cent increase in the yield over that of last year.

The Yomjon branch farm which harvests cherries and plums in spring, and peaches and apricots in summer, is now picking 14 kinds of apples such as "Pukchong," "Hwangju," "Doksong," "Tanpung," etc.

At the Songgot branch farm which expects 2,000 tons more of fruit than last year, several hundred tons of apples have already been harvested.

Now 100 to 150 trucks and many ships and airplanes come to the farm everyday to carry the fruit to various parts of the country.

The annual fruit output of this county at present is many times over that of the whole country before liberation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...A world's largest fruit farm has been created in Songhwa... Who is this for? All this has been done for the happiness of the coming generations. Communist society is one where everyone is equally well fed and well housed, free from worries. Our Party struggles to attain this goal...

The Kwail County Combined Fruit Farm was founded and developed under the far-reaching programme of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned for a more bountiful life for our people.

With a firm conviction of victory even in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he personally saw to it that the large state-run fruit farm was planted in Songhwa area, as part of a magnificent programme he was mapping out to build up a paradise for the people on this victorious land of forefathers.

During the difficult years of the war, the Leader sent large quantities of fertilizers, materials and even funds to fruit farms. Only two months after the armistice (July 1953), despite all the post-war difficulties, he provided them with tractors and many other farm machines and two-year-old saplings of various kinds which had been raised during the war under his personal attention.

Thus, in the autumn of the year of armistice, thousands of additional saplings were planted in the soil of Songhwa which still smelt of powder smoke.

Later, by order of the Cabinet, the Leader took steps to expand the fruit cultivating area of the farm to 10,000 *chongbo*.

Many a time he came to the farm in person and gave programmatic instructions for the development of fruit farming—on the matter of actively introducing mechanization and the system of workteam responsibility, on the problem of producing more fruit with less expenditure of manpower, on the question of building fruit-processing plants and even on the tending of fruit trees.

True to the teachings of the Leader, the workers and technicians there made strenuous efforts year in, year out to increase the area of fruit growing, to build a well-arranged road network, to improve rivers, and to create shelterbelts along the coast. They also built hundreds of chemical tanks and water tanks and many other productive installations.

Under the unremitting care of the Leader, the place, once overgrown with thorny bushes, have now turned into a "sea of fruit trees," a solid base of fruit production where various fruits are harvested from May to late autumn for the working people.

The combined fruit farm has all the necessary modern machines and other means of production that make work easy and pleasant.

Chemicals are sprayed by airplanes, plowing is done by tractors, weeding, manuring and almost all the other toilsome work are performed by machines. The farm has 4 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) per 100 *chongbo* and other up-to-date machines and equipment and more than 90 per cent of fruit farming is carried out by machinery.

Hundreds of technicians are working for the scientific and technical management of the farm.

In particular, the introduction of the workteam responsibility system originated by the Leader has enabled the farm to keep orchards shipshape with less manpower, and the brisk application of mechanization has brought about great innovations in fruit production.

The farm has many up-to-date cold storages and large modern fruit-processing plants, which turn out more than 30 kinds of products by processing tens of thousands of tons of various fruits every year.

Under the magnificent Six-Year Plan put forth by the Leader, the fruit farm will be further developed in a modern way, and in a few years its annual output will reach and surpass a hundred thousand tons of fruit.

Kim Su Yon

Socialist System of the DPRK, a Country of the People Good to Live

(Continued from Issue No. 39)

Confidently marching along the road of socialism under the wise, unitary leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people were able to effect a great leap to freedom, happiness, national independence and prosperity.

Full display of the superiority of the socialist system brought about a high rate of growth in the nation's industrial production, i.e., a 19.1 per cent increase on an annual average during the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970. The Six-Year Plan (1971-76) also envisages a high rate of industrial growth, an yearly increase of 14 per cent on the average.

Our country now has solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Through the struggle to implement the basic tasks of the Six-Year Plan set forth at the historic 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the achievements in industrialization are being consolidated and developed, the material and technical foundations of socialism further strengthened, and the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free the working people from toilsome work are being carried out with success.

With a dynamic progress of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, the distinctions between town and country are being considerably reduced.

In our countryside where irrigation and electrification have been completed, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are being introduced on a full scale, and bus services and water supply projects are successfully pushed forward.

With the development of the national economy and the steady growth of production, the material and cultural lives of the working people have been steadily and equally improved.

By 1967, the national income per capita increased 9 times as against 1946 and 4.4 times over 1949. During the Six-Year Plan it will grow 1.8 times.

Under our social system the increase in the national income brings the greater benefits to the masses of the people, whereas the situation is quite contrary under the capitalist system where the state power and the means of production are in the hands of the exploiter classes.

In south Korea now under U.S. imperialist occupation, the bulk of the national income goes into the pockets of landlords, capitalists and other exploiters for their luxury, while workers and peasants suffer from unemployment and poverty.

Even according to the official figure released by the south Korean authorities, 75.2 per cent of the national income created in industry in 1967 was appropriated by a handful of the capitalists, and only 24.8 per cent was allotted to the absolute majority of the workers.

In south Korea foreign monopolists have now seized large part of her enterprises; and about 40 per cent of manufacturing industry, 80 per cent of mining industry and over 50 per cent of foreign trade are in the hands of compradors capitalists.

And 40 per cent of farm land is in the possession of 100,000 landlords, who squeeze out 50 to 60 per cent of the yield as rents from 1.4 million poor farm families.

Under our socialist system, however, the wages of the workers and office employees increase systematically.

In 1967 the real wages of the workers and office employees in our country was 2.3 times as much as in 1949, and in 1967 the wages of teachers increased by 40 per cent. And in 1970 the state again raised the wages of the workers and office employees by 31.5 per cent on an average. In the Six-Year Plan period their average monthly wage will reach the level of 90 won.

In contrast, the south Korean workers are now slaved 12 to 18 hours a day at such low wages that they cannot meet even one-fifth of their minimum living costs.

Under our system the real wages of the working people are also increased by other factors than the rise in monetary wages. We have a systematic reduction of the prices of consumer goods. Even counting from the year of armistice (July 1953), the state has cut the prices of the mass consumption goods and food on 7 occasions. In the Six-Year Plan period the prices of consumer goods in general will be reduced by over 30 per cent, and those of fabrics, shoes and other mass consumption goods by more than 50 per cent.

Our country has a dense commercial network and a uniform price system, which enable the working people to buy necessary goods at uniform prices anywhere in the country.

Besides, our workers and office employees are supplied by the state with provisions at prices next to nil.

The state also bears the bulk of the cost for fuel, electric supply, heating, water supply and other welfare services.

In accordance with our Party's policy on narrowing down the gaps in the wage scales, the wages of the less paid have been systematically raised at a rapider rate. As a result, the gaps have been gradually reduced.

Under the socialist system, the state looks after the lives of the farmers as well as the workers and office employees.

In our country the peasants were freed from the miscellaneous levies right after the enforcement of the agrarian reform in March 1946, and the agricultural tax in kind was introduced, which accounted for only 25 per cent of the annual farm produce of each farm family.

Later, between 1946 and 1966 the tax in kind for all the agricultural cooperatives were abolished, completely freeing the countryside from tax burdens.

The abolishment of the agricultural tax in kind not only freed the farmers completely from taxes but also brings them a benefit of more than 180 million won a year, which, considered in terms of grain, means an additional distribution of 350 kgs to each farm household on a yearly average.

During the Six-Year Plan the cash income of each cooperative farm houshold will be more than 1,800 won on the average.

In our country even projects for medium- and small-scale irrigations, river improvements, pumping stations, thrashing grounds, rural power stations and other productive installations as well as rural modern homes, nurseries, kindergartens, schools, clubs, hospitals and other welfare facilities are undertaken at state expense.

In contrast, in south Korea there are 7 million jobless and semi-unemployed people, 1.4 million homeless families, millions of landless farm families, and hundreds of thousands of peasants who have abandoned farming.

Thanks to our Party's popular policy of education, all the people in our country are provided with adequate conditions for education.

In north Korea there were only a few middle schools but not a university before liberation. But now one-fourth of the population are students, and even universities and colleges are more than 130 in number.

Our country today has a regular system of higher education, along with various systems of higher learning-while-working. There are one or more higher technical schools or high schools in every county; higher technical schools and factory colleges in every major industrial district; an agricultural college, a medical college, a normal college, a teachers' training college, a kindergarten teachers' college, a communist college and various other colleges in every province, constituting a comprehensive and solid cadre training system for the province.

Education in our country has long since been free for all. Following the enforcement of compulsory primary and secondary education, a nine-year compulsory technical education was introduced in 1967. And starting from this year, a universal compulsory ten-year senior-middle-school education will be effected on a full scale during the Six-Year Plan period.

The state supplies all the students and pre-school agers with clothes according to the season, at a progressive discount in proportion to the number of school children of each family. In addition, the state provides the students with textbooks and other school things at negligible prices.

In south Korea, however, innumerable children stand no chance of education because of poverty, and this year has witnessed over 950,000 students quitting schools due to inability to pay school expenses.

The south Korean rulers, who have raised school fees by 20 to 25 per cent every year under the pretext of "educational standardization," "improvement of school facilities," and the like, have again increased this year the admission fees by 50 per cent and the prices of textbooks by 17 per cent on the average as against last year.

Besides, they exact more than 60 kinds of miscellaneous levies from the students, in the name of "contributions," "sponsorship funds," etc.

Thus a "primary school education" costs a school goer 530,000 won, and a high school education 830,000 won.

Under our socialist system, the people enjoy the benefit of free medical care as well as free education. The benefit for the working people increases every year with the growth in the state expenditure for health services.

By 1969 the number of medical institutions, both clinical and preventive, grew 1.3 times, hospital beds 2.5 times, and doctors and doctresses and their assistants 3 times, compared with 1960. In 1971 the state again increased the funds for health services by 19 per cent over the previous year.

In the Six-Year Plan period, 10,000 clinical and preventive organizations will be additionally instituted, and hospital accommodation will grow 1.4 times.

At present, the Hamhung Medical College Hospital, a local hospital in our country, has more beds than all the accommodation of the public and private hospitals in north Korea under Japanese imperialist rule.

Our Party's policy on developing rural clinics into hospitals is being successfully carried out; as of June this year more than 30 per cent of the village clinics under contemplation have been turned into people's hospitals.

The Party's policy of preventive medicine has been thoroughly implemented, and the system by which a doctor assumes medical responsibility for a certain area has been enforced. As a result, malignant epidemics and endemics, leftovers from the exploiting society, have been exterminated. The health of the working people is being promoted with every passing day, and their average life span has grown 26 years longer than in the pre-liberation years.

There is no end in the benefit that the working people receive from the state under the socialist system in our country.

The workers and office employees have 14 days of paid vacation a year, and so do the farmers, who get as many workdays to their credit even during the vacation period.

The working people have rest or recuperation period every year free of charge at holiday homes or rest homes, located at beauty spots.

Even in case they are temporarily off from their jobs because of ill health or unable to work any longer, they are provided by the state with monetary allowances and subsistances adequate for a stabilized living.

They are also provided gratis with labour protection materials and all the other supplies needed in their work.

Women are granted 77 days of maternity leave with full pay and supply of subsistances.

Nurseries, kindergartens and children's wards with modern facilities have been built by the state in all women's work places.

Working mothers who support three or more children have 6-hour workday while being paid and benefited as much as those with 8-hour workdays.

Indeed, our people are now leading worthwhile and happy lives, under the socialist system established in our country under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people have feelings of infinite gratitude and reverence for the fatherly Leader who has brought them today's happiness and an eternal prosperity to the fatherland. With a great honour and pride of being under his leadership, they are devoting their all to further consolidating and developing our socialist system.

Kim Yun Sik

(The End)

Farmers' Club

The revolutionary thought of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the popularization of literature and art has now been splendidly realized in our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Literature and art are enjoyed by all the people in our country, and there is very broad participation of workers, peasants and the rest of the masses in creative activity in this field. Indeed, our literature and art now belong to the popular masses and are powerful weapons inspiring them in the struggle to build a new society."

Everywhere in our country—towns and cities, farm and fishery villages, factories and enterprises—we have mass culture houses, cinema houses and other cultural establishments for meeting the cultural demands of the people and circles of literature and art have been organized, so that all the working people could learn art according to their choice and bring their artistic talents to full play.

To take the instance of the Migok Co-op Farm in Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province. The farm has a large, fine farmers' club. The club stands in the centre of the village, surrounded with modern dwelling houses in rows.

Our benevolent fatherly Leader visited the farm more than ten times and took the meticulous care of the cultural life of farmers, considering that in the exploiting society of pre-liberation days they lived in poverty, far removed from the benefits of civilization, as all our peasants did.

Thus, the club was built in the village. It has the modernly-fitted, spacious central hall with 500 seats, cinema room, library and rehearsal room, its total floor space being 1,200 square metres.

The cinema room has projectors of the newest type usable for all screens, ordinary and wide. The library is provided with all conditions for villagers to read books comfortably and in stillness. It has a rich stock of books including the immortal works of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and technological and literary books. The music room, too, is excellent; musical instruments, national and foreign, number some 150. The stage and rehearsal room are fitted well. Their equipment equals that of culture houses in cities.

After the day's work the farmers come to the club and enjoy their evening time to the full reading books, seeing films, singing songs and dancing.

The farm's art circle is known across the country. It comprises youngsters and even several old men who could hardly write their names before liberation. Now they write play scripts, set poems to melody and create dance compositions for themselves.

The song and dance "Our good harvest of fruits owes to the Premier," old men's chorus "We are grateful to the Premier" and female chorus "Rural mobile propaganda troupe," all of which were created by them, were taken as excellent pieces at the national art contest.

The old man Pak Chang Ho who worked as a farmhand of landlord before liberation is member of the art circle. He is a good player on *chang-saenap*, a kind of national brasswind instruments which produces a charming sound of special quality.

He was very fond of music from his boyhood. But, in pre-liberation days he was not allowed even to play a tune. It happened when he was eleven years old. One day he worked hard on fields staying hunger. Dog-tired, he stopped his working hand and started to play a tune on the reed flute to dispel from his mind grief at his sad lot. That time the landlord came and saw him blowing flute. He scolded at him, saying: "You play on a flute? You are only a farmhand." And he beat him to stun.

Now things are quite defferent. Old Pak fully displays his talents in performances at the farmers' club and at the national art contests held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, playing on fine instruments, instead of reed flute which he used to play in the past, and singing of his happiness of today.

He said:

"Why shouldn't I be in good spirits? Life is happy and affluent, and naturally it inspires us to sing and dance. Now I am 63 years old, but I feel as if I am getting young and wrinkles are disappearing from my face. We farmers lead a civilized life thanks to the Premier who looks after us with so deep care."

Read on his face were his feelings of infinite gratitude and regard for the Leader who has led the popular masses to be the genuine creator of culture and made them enjoy cultural benefits.

Indeed, our rural villages have gotten rid of centuries-old backwardness and poverty and become a socialist paradise under the sagacious guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. Our farmers live a happy life under the most excellent socialist system, enjoying culture and art to the full. This can be seen in the Migok Co-op Farm in Pongsan county and other places in our country.

Our Physical Culture and Sports Develop from Day to Day under Sagacious Guidance of the Leader

In our country the second Sunday of October is observed as the Sports Day every year.

Marking the Sports Day personally instituted by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our sportsmen and working people look back upon the proud achievements they have scored so far in developing mass physical culture and sports and athletic techniques under his wise guidance and renew their firm resolve to make fresh innovations in physical culture and sports.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Good physique of the working people constitutes the basis for the revolutionary struggle and the building of a wealthy and mighty society. We must popularize physical culture and sports and develop physical training for national defence extensively so as to further promote the physical strength of all the working people and firmly prepare the entire people for labour and national defence. We must thoroughly establish *Juche* in physical culture and sports and rapidly develop athletic science and techniques." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 463.)

To firmly prepare the entire people for labour and national defence by popularizing physical culture and sports and to develop them into *Juche*-motivated ones thoroughly serving the revolution and construction of the country—this is the policy invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea in physical culture and sports.

The greatest success registered in developing popular physical culture and sports under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is that physical culture and sports have taken root deep among the masses of the people and they have turned into day-to-day work of the masses themselves.

In our country all people take physical exercises. Everyday men and women, young and old, —workers, co-op farmers, armymen, office employees, students—participate in regular sports activities including morning exercises, short-course run and keep-fit exercises done before the work and during the breaks.

Everywhere in the country from the centre to provinces, cities and counties, there are physical culture and sports guidance organs and sports clubs and sports groups are active in all domains and at all units.

Where working people live there are sports facilities.

Hurdle race, forced march, swimming, shooting, parachuting and other national defence sports are wide-spread among the working people and youth. Athletic sports and various ball and national games are also conducted extensively. Production contest, a new form of mass physical culture closely combining production with sports, is actively organized at factories, enterprises and co-op farms.

Every year millions of people voluntarily take part in the national examination of physical strength, one of the basic means for promoting the physical strength of the working people, and their bodily strength shows a systematic rise from year to year.

In our country physical culture and sports have been completely popularized and people make it their daily routine to do physical exercises. The whole society is now full of vigour and the health of the people is being promoted and the working people and youth are reliably preparing themselves for labour and national defence.

In our country mass physical culture and sports greatly contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

"The relay race to revolutionary battlesites" which is conducted in combination with the study of the revolutionary history of the Leader and diverse socialist mass sports with revolutionary contents developed. These sports are a powerful means for educating the working people and youth in the revolutionary traditions and for making them acquire the communist tone of life.

One of the successes scored in the popularization of physical culture and sports in our country is that mass gymnastic display has come into full bloom and developed into a splendid socialist form of physical culture, into a new form of revolutionary calisthenics.

Among the mass games created in recent years are "Following the Banner of the Workers' Party," "Korea on Chollima," "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," "The Era of the Workers' Party," and "The Era of Revolution." For their lofty ideological contents, magnificent scale, high-degree organization, high artistic value and athletic skills, these monumental works won acclaim from foreign friends, to say nothing of our people.

In our country where one fourth of the population are students and the universal ten-year compulsory senior middle school education is enforced, sports in schools hold a very important position in developing our sports on a nation-wide scale. Through their vigorous sports activities schools of all levels play with credit their role as the base for popularizing the physical culture and sports in our country and for bringing up the reserves of sportsmen in a far-sighted way.

Brilliant successes have also been achieved in the domain of sports techniques on the basis of the rapid development of mass physical culture and sports.

Taking to heart the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to thoroughly establish *Juche* in physical culture and sports and develop athletic science and techniques at a fast tempo, our athletes created *Juche*-oriented, original sports techniques and tactics suited to the constitution and characteristic features of Koreans.

In the GANEFO, Olympic Games, world championship series and world festivals of youth and students and international friendship matches, our sportsmen set new world records and won many gold, silver and bronze medals, displaying their remarkable athletic ability and lofty sportsmanship.

All the achievements of our popular physical culture and sports are a brilliant fruition of the *Juche*-motivated sports idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his line on popularizing physical culture and sports.

Ever since he started revolutionary activities, the Leader considered physical culture and sports part of the revolutionary work and paid deep attention to them. Even in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he organized multifarious sports activities among the men of the Guerilla Army and people in the guerilla bases and guided them. And he gained rich experiences and attained brilliant achievements in revolutionary sports activities. Thus he laid a solid foundation for the development of *Juche*-oriented, popular physical culture and sports.

After liberation he clearly indicated the basic line for the development of mass physical culture and sports in our country. And in each period and in each stage of the development of revolution he taught in detail the concrete ways for its materialization and ensured all conditions necessary for the development of physical culture and sports.

Thanks to his wise guidance and paternal solicitude, our popular physical culture and sports rapidly effloresced and developed and our country is now called a "country of sports."

Quite contrary to the northern half of the Republic, in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation, sports only serve for the amusement of a privileged few. Territorial split and national division prevent the sportsmen of the same blood in north and south Korea from developing their skill and ability in a unified way and bring sufferings and misfortunes to the people and sportsmen in south Korea.

Proceeding from the lofty desire to achieve the country's independent reunification as early as possible, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic proposed time and again to realize contact and interchange between the sportsmen of north and south Korea even under the condition where our country remains divided and develop physical culture and sports of our nation uniformly and demonstrate the united strength of our people on the international area. Due to the obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries, our just proposal, however, has not been realized. The day will surely come when this proposal enjoying the unanimous support and approval of the entire Korean people and sportsmen of north and south Korea will meet each other and play matches and add lustre to the honour of the nation by participating in the international games in a single team.

Chang Ik Su

Following the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of popularizing sports and physical culture among all the people, our working people are preparing themselves steadily for labour and national defence

SHORT STORY

The Bright Morning

Ko Byong Sam

I

The hands of the clock at the Supreme Command pointed to 3 a.m.

The ceaseless ringing of the telephone had finally stopped. Quiet footsteps echoed in the room. The windows became faintly light. Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung who was pacing up and down the room in deep thought stopped at the window.

The rays of searchlights that flickered across the sky now dimly shone on the city beyond the ruins of the ancient castle. The smoke from the bombs was rising from the city which looked as dark and still as the sea.

He stared out of the window.

Through the searchlights chimneys of the burnt, ruined streets, pieces of broken bricks and the uprooted trees were visible. The U.S. imperialist aggressors dropped hundreds of thousands of bombs on this city. They made incessant raids and were bragging that Pyongyang would not be able to rise again.

The wounded city breathed with its united determination for vengeance. Our anti-aircraft guns were spitting out fire while the explosions of the enemy's bombs were heard far and near.

It had been a difficult summer. No one could think of anything but the war. On the Height of X in the eastern sector of the front a fierce battle was being waged at this moment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung turned and looked at the wall. He approached a map of Korea covering the greater part of the wall. Then he stopped. A gentle and loving look came over his face as he continued to study the map of the land.

The adjutant was also in the room. He had been waiting patiently, anxious to tell the Supreme Commander that it was too late and he should get some rest.

The Supreme Commander slept no more than two or three hours a day. He got up at three in the morning without fail even though he stayed up till late working at night. These days, however, he often stayed up all night.

The adjutant had come up to him several times but he dared not speak. He could not interrupt him while he was thinking and planning strategy. The adjutant slipped out of the room, his head drooping.

After a while the door opened softly. Cautiously the adjutant came in again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was staring at the map with his burning eyes which seemed to give an order that would make all fronts rise with war-cries and emit the whirlwind of flames. But, as soon as he recognized the adjutant, a tender expression suffused his face.

"Any telegrams from the eastern sector of the front?"

"Not yet, Comrade Supreme Commander."

"Not yet?... Is Comrade No. 7 there?"

"Yes, he is, Comrade Supreme Commander."

"...Now, why don't you sleep? Go and rest a while," he said softly looking at the adjutant.

"Comrade Supreme Commander! It has dawned."

"Yes, and so I told you to go to bed."

"...I'm not tired at all...."

"That's good. Truman, Ridgway and the rest cannot make you tired. But be careful. You do need to get some rest." He said with his affectionate smile.

The adjutant thought it was impossible for him to measure his fathomless heart. He never feared any challenges. And now, as he was concentrating on the map of operations, his mind was designing the strategy and tactics yet unknown to world military science.

"What kind of plan is he making while he again stays up all night?" wondered the adjutant.

He was perplexed, for he had commanded a military unit, and each time he had to strain every nerve to win even an inch of ground. From the first day of the war he was on the front, but a short while ago he was summoned to the Supreme Command. He belonged to the youngest generation of the military personnel brought up in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle. Now that he had been recalled to serve at the side of Comrade Supreme Commander, his mind often went to the unforgettable event of the past. Yet he felt this was a new life beginning. Everyday he noticed something new as if he were meeting the Supreme Commander for the first time.

The adjutant wished to tell Comrade Supreme Commander once again that he should go to bed, but he got no opportunity to do so. The Supreme Commander's eyes fell on the map of military operations again. Though he had stayed up all night, he looked fresh as if he was starting a new day's work.

Suddenly the adjutant remembered the Supreme Commander the way he had looked standing at the campfire at Nanhutou, Mihunchen and Tungkiang. He saw him, a fur overcoat wrapped around his shoulders, drawing up the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on a tree stump while the kettle on the fire steamed and the morning's greyness lingered over the dense forest. The Supreme Commander had that same look tonight. Feeling a lump in his throat, the adjutant left the room without saying anything.

As he was picturing the front, Comrade Kim Il Sung was mapping out new strategic plans which would be brought before the Military Commission. His pen moved slowly along the eastern sector, the central sector, the western sector, the battle line and the home front.... Such words that would unite the forces of Korea more firmly toward the decisive battle and the ultimate victory seemed to dance on the paper.

"Our commanders are...."

Writing these words, Comrade Kim Il Sung remembered the old faces of the commanders of corps, divisions, regiments, battalions and the junior officers in command and then he felt reassured and confident of their ability.

He thought of the soldiers whom he had met at the front and beside whom he stopped, of the men and heroes whom he patted on the breast. With a smile on his lips, he thought of the boy, who had come back from the banks of River Rakdong-gang through the heavy fire saying that he was going to receive the order of the Supreme Commander. He had patted him on the shoulder.

"And the home front...." Writing these words on the paper, he paced up and down the room. A picture of those repairing bridges through the night, workers raising the wartime production and women plowing and sowing came into view and the sound of their voices came to his ears.

He returned to his chair, glanced over the books and papers and then pushed them aside. Absorbed in thought, he pictured the movements of the enemy to himself.

He understood clearly the nature and weak points of the military strategies and plots of the U.S. imperialists, and he would design the brilliant strategies and tactics to crush it.

It was not the war alone that occupied his mind. Other plans were developing before his eyes. He looked through the window and saw the city in ruins, he could not help thinking of the creation. At every point, whether he was on the height of the front, or in the car, or pacing up and down the floor of the Command office, he had thought of the past, the present and the future. He had lived so many days of creation since he organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He picked up his pen and began to write orders to each line at the front and in the rear. The door opened softly and heavy steps were heard. The adjutant entered the room and stood tidying himself up. A coded wireless message was in his hand.

The Supreme Commander read the message: The bridges and roads which had been damaged by the flood were not yet repaired. The enemy was reinforced and was trying to break through our position on the height. The enemy was planning to make an offensive on the whole front. While reading the message the Supreme Commander's face did not change at all. He turned to look at his map of operations. The desk lamp shone brightly on him as he was studying the heights of 1,211 and XX. With a red pencil he drew a big arrow on the map. He drew more red lines as if he were making the entire front stir with a war cry, and then he rose from his chair. As he handed a written order to his adjutant, he said:

"Send this message to each corps."

It was the order instructing them not to let even one of the enemy escape,—that the XX front should change its disposition rapidly and use the time to turn to the offensive and attack the back of the enemy. Various orders were written in block letters.

"Call No. 09. Tell it to him." He put another sheet of paper on the desk.

... Should inform me of the conditions of the bereft children in the Revolution School.... Should send 500 more workers to the construction site of the Moranbong Underground Theatre which is near completion. Have you sent all the testing instruments to the scientist XX? Guarantee the furniture and fixtures requested by Kim Il Sung University for the accommodation of students sent back from the front. Call the city planners at two in the afternoon....

The adjutant opened his eyes in wonder.

He was bewildered at the words "city planners."

The Supreme Commander had arranged to meet the scientists and then the city planners after the meeting of the Military Commission.

The adjutant usually felt deeply inspired to work under any circumstances with the Supreme Commander, but all this is quite unexpected. How could he think of city planning amidst the heavy fire? The adjutant went out of the room, in deep thought.

The door shut softly. Comrade Kim Il Sung approached the window slowly and drew open the curtain.

Sunshine poured on the city under waves of the morning mist, the smoke from the bombs, and thick clouds. The radiant sunlight glinted on bits of broken tiles and bricks.

Far away, over hills, anti-aircraft guns with their barrels pointed in the sunshine were belching fires and smoke. The streets trembled with each explosion. Thick dust flew up in the air.

Suddenly the silvery notes of birdsong filled the air. On the *Mugunghwa* tree in the garden birds were singing the praises of the sunrise and from a farmhouse below the hill the sonorous voice of a boy reading his book was heard.

"Say, Mt. Paekdu-san, how high have you towered?"

"Above the clouds, overlooking the whole land, my boy!"

Although the Supreme Commander had been awake all night as though he had gone through an entire century, his face beamed with a smile at the voice of child reading books.

He pictured to himself the city with schools and cultural palaces where birds would fly about singing and children would play merrily, and his face became bright with a affectionate smile.

(To Be Continued)

The South Korean Workers' Recent Struggle for Right to Existence and Democratic Freedom

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The south Korean people demand freedom and rights for living. They demand the solution of the pressing problem of living above all. Their struggle will continue and grow fiercer as long as this basic problem is not solved."

The south Korean people are suffering from intolerable poverty without any right due to the policy of colonial enslavement pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular criminal acts of Pak Jung Hi and his followers who faithfully execute it.

The people now face the alternative of dying with folded arms or fighting for right to existence. Such strained circumstances compel them to wage an energetic struggle for the solution of the urgent problem of living and the democratic rights.

The south Korean workers stand at the head of the people's just struggle. Their widespread, inflexible struggle proves a blow to the enemies.

In mid-June this year some 57,000 workers unfolded a joint struggle to get their back wages paid. Over 1,000 workers of the Hunghan Chemical Co. in Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, launched a mass struggle against the mass lay-off by the comprador capitalist. Similar struggle was carried on in other parts of south Korea.

More than 1,700 dockers in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, went on strike in demand of 58 per cent wage hike, and workers in telegraphic service and metal industry put up a stubborn fight calling for payment of the wage which had been in arrear for two years and a half.

A vigorous struggle was afoot among the south Korean workers employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

Some time ago the workers hired by its organs in Pupyong area of Kyonggi Province unfolded a bitter struggle against the sinister scheme of the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, to cut back their wages and those in the establishments of U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Okku, North Cholla Province, fought adamantly in the teeth of the enemy's barbarous repression in order to have their back wages paid.

The south Korean workers' struggle was not only for rights for living but also for democratic rights.

Some time ago the workers of a metal company run by a U.S. imperialist monopolist waged a mass struggle, enraged at the unreasonable interference in the trade union activities and the villainous persecution. Over 3,000 dockers in Inchon long fought for a collective bargaining. Such a struggle was waged in succession.

The south Korean workers' struggle became more organized, their unity became closer and the solidarity between workers in the same or different branches of industry grew stronger, as their political consciousness was enhanced.

More than 24,000 financial workers in all parts of south Korea formed a "struggle committee for wage hike" and carried on a long-drawn struggle against the nefarious schemes of the south Korean reactionaries to cut their wages by a wide margin. This clearly demonstrated the might of their unity.

They fought in demand of wage hike and freedom of trade union activities. When the south Korean reactionaries wielded the "government authority" to persecute them and, moreover, manoeuvred to cut back their wages, they issued a statement exposing and castigating the criminal machination. On the other hand, they expressed their firm determination to go on a hunger strike and hand in their resignation in a mass. As a result, the enemy's manoeuvre was frustrated.

Noteworthy in these struggles was that they became more active and fiercer than before.

For instance, the women workers of a woolen textile company in Yongdungpo District of Seoul stormed into the company office on July 19 and 21 to demand the payment of their back wages. The police intervened to put down their struggle. But they persisted in their demand unyieldingly, knocking down the policemen. Meanwhile, over 1,700 dockers in Inchon unfolded a large-scale strike struggle for more wages.

Active struggles of various forms were waged in other parts without letup.

At present the south Korean workers keep up their vigorous struggle in defiance of the strict cordon and brutal fascist repression under the "state of emergency" declared by the reactionary rulers.

Li Byong Choi

Indestructible Is Unity and Cohesion of Chongryon Based on the Great Juche Idea

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, have been engrossed in the vile "anti-communist" propaganda against the northern half of the Republic, and recently they have gone the length of heaping abuses and calumnies on Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), talking volubly about the fictitious "internal dissension of Chongryon."

This is nothing but a despicable demagogy to attain their sinister political end.

As is generally known, since its founding Chongryon, a dignified organization of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has energetically striven to defend the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of various countries of the world including the Japanese people, upholding the immortal, great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the only correct guiding principle, and has performed really proud feats in this sacred patriotic work.

These great achievements have been made because the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a correct line on the movement of overseas compatriots and has led it wisely and because Chongryon has firmly established the ideological system of *Juche* in all its organizations from the central headquarters down to its branches and resolutely fought under the banner of the *Juche* idea, united close around Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su.

Especially the unity and cohesion of the ranks of Chongryon based on the great *Juche* idea is a reliable guarantee for the successful work of Chongryon and a most valuable success in the movement of Koreans in Japan.

All the successes of Chongryon constitute a heavy blow to the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, who seek to make the overseas compatriots a scapegoat for their political purpose.

This is why the south Korean traitors are hard at work to defame Chongryon. Their mean ballyhoo about the non-existent "internal dissension of Chongryon" is an intolerable insult to the entire functionaries of Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan and a base betrayal of the nation.

In the past period, the south Korean traitors even usurped names of Chongryon functionaries in the publishing work and resorted to every conceivable means and method, abetting turncoats and factionalists expelled from Chongryon.

Today they are again at great pains to realize their foul political ambition which they failed to attain previously. But this is a foolish dream.

Their din about the "internal dissension of Chongryon" shows with added clarity how much they are upset by the ever-growing might of Chongryon and how madly they are working to block the advance of Chongryon.

There can be no "dissension" at all among the functionaries of Chongryon, because they are firmly united like one man under the banner of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking it as the only guiding principle.

As is widely known, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who oppose the reunification of the country and oppress and exploit the people with greater ferocity are indulging in their scramble for "power" through all sorts of tricks, and there is constantly veiled enmity among them on account of mutual discord and internal conflicts.

Under the impact of their such strife for supremacy, last year there occurred a scuffle in which the "head of the central headquarters of Mindan" (the Association of "ROK" Residents in Japan) and its "deputy head" were subjected to a pelting rain of kicks and blows by oppositionists, bleeding all over.

As mentioned above, the history of the successive rulers of south Korea is woven with dirty scrambles for power.

The gibberish about the "internal dissension of Chongryon," too, is an outcome of the thinking of the rascals who are accustomed to the struggle for "power."

Above all, it is a main link of the double-faced tactics they have been employing since the publication of the north-south joint statement and an open expression of their subversive activities against Chongryon.

However, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique will get nothing good from this artifice of theirs and they will only slide deeper into a pretty fix.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Chongryon has armed all its cadres and the compatriots in Japan more thoroughly with the *Juche* idea of our Party and the idea of socialist patriotism and rallied them firmly around our Party and the Government of the Republic, thereby consolidating the political and ideological unity of its ranks based on the great ideological system of *Juche* more than ever before and building up the Chongryon organization more solidly into a dignified organization of overseas citizens, which does not shake in any storm, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Chongryon will, in the future, too, as in the past, unite all its functionaries and the masses of the compatriots more closely around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and further strengthen its organization politically and ideologically with Chairman Han Dok Su as the central figure and will achieve new success and victory by organizing and mobilizing its functionaries and compatriots in the patriotic work for the fatherland and the nation.

Indestructible is the unity and cohesion of the ranks of Chongryon based on the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Bak Sun Pal

Friendship Visits

☆ Arne Bjorn Berg, Swedish Ambassador to China, arrived in Pyongyang on September 29 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

☆ Polycarpe K. Johnson, Chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association, who came to our country on September 29 at the invitation of the Korea-Togo Friendship Association, left here by train on October 4.

☆ A government friendship delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th by air to visit our country, invited by the Government of the DPRK.

☆ A journalist delegation of the MEN News Agency of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mohammed Wagdy El Sayed, Chief of a Section of the MEN News Agency, arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ Guillermo Lagarde, journalist of the newspaper **Juventud Rebelde** of the Republic of Cuba, came to Pyongyang on the 5th by air to visit our country.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Herminio Garcia Lazo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on the 6th by air to visit our country.

☆ Genaro Carnero Checa, Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union and General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Culture Association, and his family arrived in Pyongyang on the 6th by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ A Chinese football team led by Chao Hsi-wu, a leading member of the Football Association of the People's Republic of China, which had been visiting our country on the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left for home on Sept. 30 by train.

☆ A delegation of culture of Romania headed by Jon Bred, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Education of Romanian Socialist Republic, which had been on a visit to our country according to the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the RSR, left Pyongyang on the 5th by air.

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria led by Bogdan Kurteb, Corresponding Member and Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria, left Pyongyang on the 5th by air after completing its visit to our country.

☆ A Chinese youth delegation led by Liang Chin-tang, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, which had been visiting our country on the invitation of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth, left for home on the 5th by plane.

☆ A delegation of the Dar es Salaam University of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Pius Msekwa, Acting President of the University, left Pyongyang on the 5th by air after visiting our country.

☆ A Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.G. Nikigel, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Aviation Workers Trade Union of the Soviet Union, left Pyongyang on the 5th by air after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Italian Agricultural Workers, Technicians and Office Employees Trade Union led by Corlo Cicerchia, Secretary of the National Department of the Italian Agricultural Workers, Technicians and Office Employees Trade Union, left Pyongyang on the 5th by air after winding up its visit to our country.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (II)

June 26, 1957

The DPRK Government issued a statement referring to the acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Follows its gist:

1. The question to be solved first and most urgently in Korea at present is the question of withdrawing all foreign troops from the whole territory of Korea, converting the armistice into a durable peace, reducing the armed forces of north and south Korea to the minimum and lessening the tension in Korea so as to provide the Korean people at the earliest date with the possibility of reunifying their split country peacefully by themselves on the democratic basis.

Taking up such a stand, the DPRK Government strongly demands the U.S. imperialists to immediately stop carrying forward their aggressive scheme for a new war preparation in Korea.

2. The DPRK Government will continue to strive for economic and cultural interchanges, contacts and negotiations between north and south Korea to accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea.

September 20, 1957

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea with regard to the peaceful reunification of the country, in his speech "On the Immediate Tasks of the People's Power in Socialist Construction"—the political programme he announced at the first session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

In his speech he pointed out that a durable peace should be maintained in Korea, first of all, in order to realize the peaceful reunification of the country, that the armistice be converted into a durable peace and that the enemy's scheme to scrap the Armistice Agreement and create new tension in Korea be thoroughly exposed and frustrated, and he stressed that all foreign troops must be forced out of Korea and that the conversion of south Korea into a U.S. atomic base should not be tolerated.

Saying that the north and the south should refrain from an arms race but should cut down their armed forces, he proposed again that the strength of the north and south Korean armed forces be cut to 100,000 or less each.

Moreover, he once again proposed to take concrete measures without delay for trade, free visits of people, correspondence and cultural interchange between north and south Korea.

We consider, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech, that the above-mentioned are questions which should be solved first and most urgently for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Our country should be reunified peacefully without interference from any foreign country in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves, he declared.

Further, he pointed out that our country which remains divided into north and south should be reunified through nation-wide elections to be held on universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, with no pressure and restriction from without, under the conditions that free activities of all political parties are assured in north and south Korea.

October 30, 1957

The CC of the General Federation of Industrial Technicians of Korea sent a letter to the south Korean technicians, inviting the representatives of the organizations of the south Korean technicians or individual technicians to its 2nd Congress to be held in Pyongyang on November 20, 1957.

(To Be Continued)

Final Victory Belongs to the Laotian People Who Have Risen in Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle

The Laotian people greet the 27th anniversary of their country's independence on October 12 in the midst of their fierce anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

On this occasion the Korean people send the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the heroic Lao people.

The Laotian people who gained independence through a protracted struggle have waged a sanguinary struggle for 27 years in defence of national independence and freedom and for the reunification of the country against foreign aggressors and domestic reactionary forces and scored shining victories and achievements in this struggle.

In particular, the Laotian patriotic army and the people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong have already liberated two-thirds of the Lao territory and more than half of the population by firmly taking the initiative in all battle fronts and dealing annihilating blows at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The liberated areas have turned into a solid rear for the Laotian people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and a reliable base for the final victory of the national liberation revolution. In the liberated areas people's power organs of various levels have been set up and economic and cultural construction promoted and the people enjoy a new life.

The Korean people are very much delighted at the achievements of the Laotian people in their sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and warmly hail them.

The U.S. imperialists are now trying by hook or by crook to realize their sinister aggressive designs on Laos.

The U.S. imperialists are carrying out large-scale indiscriminate and barbarous bombing raids on the liberated areas of Laos with the mobilization of large numbers of planes of different types, "B-52" strategic bombers included. At the same time they are staging madly the so-called "mopping up operations" against the Laotian revolutionary forces and criminal "scorched earth operations" against the liberated areas by bringing into action more and more of their aggressor forces and south Vietnamese and Thai puppet troops in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

These moves of theirs, however, will only bring to fuller light the true colours of the U.S. imperialists as the most ferocious ogres and as the most heinous and truculent enemy of the Laotian people.

The Laotian people's struggle is enlisting the positive support of the people the world over for its justness.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people trenchantly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Laos and actively support the Laotian people in their just struggle for national independence." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 189.)

The Korean people resolutely condemn the ever-intensified manoeuvres of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Laos.

Our people will as ever support and encourage in every way the Laotian people in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their brutal aggression against Laos and get out of Laos without delay, taking their aggression army and puppet troops with them. The Laotian question should be solved, based on the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the Five Points put forward by the Laotian Patriotic Front on March 6, 1970.

The final victory belongs to the Laotian people who are up in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for building a united, prosperous Laos, peaceful and independent, neutral and democratic.

The combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Laos take prisoner the Thai puppet armymen who invaded their country

Uganda Greets Tenth Independence Day

Ten years have elapsed since the Ugandan people achieved the independence of the country.

Following the independence, the people of Uganda have struggled against the subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and for eliminating the aftermaths of colonial rule and consolidating national independence.

The Ugandan government took decisive measures to nationalize the enterprises, companies and banks of the foreign monopolies which seized the key branches of Uganda's economy or to restrict their rights of management and, at the same time, to expel all of the U.S. and British imperialists and swindlers, their accomplices, who raked huge profits under the signboard of the so-called "aid" and "co-operation."

The government and people of Uganda took active steps to shore up the agriculture severely ruined owing to the consequences of colonial rule. This led to a rapid increase in agricultural production.

The Ugandan government pursues a peace-loving, independent foreign policy opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism. The government and people of Uganda resolutely condemn the British imperialists for their military support to the South African racists and scathingly denounce U.S. imperialism for its aggressive manoeuvres and barbarous war of genocide in Indochina.

Especially, the Ugandan people are firmly defending the security of the country by strengthening the defence capability.

In last March the Ugandan government expelled the Israeli Zionists who were steeped in anti-government intrigues in Uganda under the cloak of "military advisers" and "diplomats" and later closed their embassy.

Recently too, the Ugandan government shattered in good time the malicious plot brewed by the U.S. CIA villains and Israeli aggressors who were in Uganda, a plot to overthrow the Ugandan government, and the activities of subversion and sabotage which were carried on by them.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the sacred and inviolable right of the people of every country to defend their sovereignty and take self-defence measures against those who try to infringe upon it." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 92.)

The determined measures taken by the Ugandan government against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors are most just ones for defending the security and independence of the country and the achievements gained in the building of a new life and are an exercise of the legitimate rights of a sovereign state. These measures are also an encouragement to the just cause of the African and Arab peoples.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Ugandan government and people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence.

The U.S.-led imperialists and Israeli aggressors are now increasing the political and economic pressure on Uganda, opposing the anti-imperialist, independent measures of her government.

But, no matter how desperately they may try, U.S. imperialism and its stooges can never block the victorious advance of the Ugandan government and people fighting for a just cause.

Congratulations to Equatorial Guinean People Greeting Fourth Independence Anniversary

Equatorial Guinea greets the fourth anniversary of her independence on October 12.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of Equatorial Guinea who are waging an energetic struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country, frustrating all sorts of activities of subversion and sabotage of the imperialists and their minions.

After independence the people of Equatorial Guinea ejected "advisers" of foreign imperialism from all the state organs to root out the footholds of the imperialists and colonialists, and reorganized the state and administrative machinery.

Under the slogan "Economic independence" they nationalized the companies owned by the imperialist monopolists and erected food processing factories, timber mills, paper mills and other factories and enterprises for the development of the national economy.

In the field of agriculture, too, they actively introduced advanced method of farming and took a series of measures to boost the agricultural production with the result that the output of farm produce including cocoa and coffee is rapidly growing.

Great achievements have also been registered in the development of national education and national culture.

Our people heartily rejoice over all these successes attained by the people of Equatorial Guinea in their struggle to create a new life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and regain its lost ground." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 538.)

The U.S. imperialists, who regard the successes gained by the Equatorial Guinean people under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence as a thorn in the flesh, are trying in every way to stifle the Equatorial Guinea in its cradle, zealously egging on the Franco fascist band of Spain.

With no manoeuvrings, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Franco fascist band subdue the Equatorial Guinean people who have risen up for the just cause.

The Equatorial Guinean people who won independence through a long-drawn stubborn struggle are waging an active struggle to defend the gains of the country, keeping high revolutionary vigilance against the ever more vicious moves of the enemy.

The Government and people of Equatorial Guinea express full support to and firm solidarity with our people in their just struggle for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, give active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Equatorial Guinean people against the common enemy—the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists—and for the consolidation of national independence and for the prosperity of the country.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Equatorial Guinean people greater success in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Song Jong Sik

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